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Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also traduced in the public duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hester, b. iv.*

Whilft calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing they will be traducing. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to traduce me in libel. *Dryden's Fob.*

2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. None are so gross as to contend for this, That souls from bodies may traduced be; Between whose natures no proportion is, When root and branch in nature still agree. *Dantes.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and traduced over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Scpf.*

TRADUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] Censure; obloquy. Rome must know The value of her own: 'twere a concealment Worse than a theft, no less than a traducement, To hide your doings. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

TRADUCER. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] A false censor; a calumniator. Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally traducible to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. The patrons of tradition accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserter of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by tradition came thy mind, Our wonder is the less to find A soul so charming from a stock so good; Thy father was traduced into thy blood. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. Touching traditional communication and tradition of truths conatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance. Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the tradition of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the tradition of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. Transition. The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and tradition. *Bacon.*

TRAFFICK. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. Traffick's thy god. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

My father A merchant of great traffick through the world. *Shakespeare.*

As the first of these was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the traffick of his people. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 41.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick. You'll see a draggled dandel From Billingsgate her filthy traffick bear. *Gay.*

TO TRAFFICK. *v. n.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.] 1. To practise commerce; to merchandize; to exchange commodities. They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things, to traffick withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. Saucy and overbold! how did you dare To trade and traffick with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me, That I would condescend to thy mean arts, And traffick with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRAFFICKER. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. Your Argosies with portly sail, Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, Do overpeer the petty traffickers That curtsy to them. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great traffickers, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Add.*

TRAGACANTH. *n. f.* [from *tragacantha*, Lat.] A sort of gum to

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which this name has been given, because it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Tragacantha.*

TRAGEDIAN. *n. f.* [from *tragedia*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in their verses out of the ancient tragedians. *Stillington.*

2. An actor of tragedy. I can counterfeit the deep tragedian; Speak, and look back, and pry on every side, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

To well-lung'd tragedian's rage They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRAGEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragedia*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.] 1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril, Will now conclude their plotted tragedy. *Shakespeare.*

All our tragedies are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Imitate the stiler of paintings, tragedy; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*

There to her heart sad tragedy addrest The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event. I shall laugh at this, That they, who brought me in my master's hate, I live to look upon their tragedy. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same tragedy which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*

TRAGICAL. *adj.* [from *tragedia*, Lat. *tragicus*, Gr.] 1. Relating to tragedy. The root whereof and tragical effect, Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfullest muse of nine, That won't st the tragick stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful time Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muirpoets.*

Thy Clarence lie is dead that stabbed my Edward; And the beholders of this tragick play, Th' adulterer Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray, Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. A dire induction I am witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and tragical. *Shakespeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorifeful day, Is crept into the bosom of the sea; And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades, That drag the tragick melancholy night. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Why look you still so stern and tragical? *Shakespeare.*

So tragical and merited a fate Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*

I now must change these notes to tragick. *Milton.*

The tale of this long is a pretty tragical story; and pleases because it is a copy of nature. *Hudibras.*

Bid them dress their bloody altars With every circumstance of tragick pomp. *Rowe.*

TRAGICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical*.] 1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them tragically. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously. TRAGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. Like bold Pha'tons we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the tragicalness of the event as in the influence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICOMEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragicomedia*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. On the world's stage, when our applause grows high, For acting here life's tragic-comedy, The lookers-on will say we act not well, Unless the last the former scenes excel. The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is tragedy-comedy; but it was given to the people. We have often had tragic-comedies upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICOMICAL. *adj.* [from *tragicomedia*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical*.] 1. Relating to tragic-comedy. The whole art of the tragic-comical farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow. TRAGI-

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TRAGICOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner. Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not, So I was tragically got. *Brampton.*

TO TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [from *trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw. The disputes of those assuming confident, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse trajected, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Scpf.*

If there are different kinds of ather, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for trajecting the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew's Cofm. b. i.*

If the sun's light be trajected through three or more crofs prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. f.* [from *trajectus*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. What notes and garments he doth give thee, Bring to the traject, to the common ferry, Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. f.* [from *trajectus*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting through. Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a trajection through the æther, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emission. The trajections of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brewer's Vulgar Err. b. vii.*

TO TRAIL. *v. a.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully: Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Faintly he staggered through the hissing throng, And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. What boots the regal circle on his head, That long behind he trails his pompous robe, And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [from *trahere*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. Because they shall not trail me through their streets Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Thrice happy poet, who may trail Thy house about thee like a snail; Or harness'd to a nag, at ease Take journeys in it like a chaise; Or in a boat, whence'er thou wilt, Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

TO TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. When his brother saw the red blood trail Adown fo falls, and all his armour steeped, Fairly Qu. b. ii.

For very felness loud he gan to weep, He knew his bones pursued the trailing smoke, From o'er the roof the blaze began to move, And trailing vanish'd in th' Ideau grove, It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide, Then in a steaming fench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again. *Shakespeare.*

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry! Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shakespeare.*

I do think, or else this brain of mine Hunts not the trail of policy so sure As I have us'd to do, that I have found The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. Any thing drawn to length. From thence the fuming trail began to spread, And lambent glori's danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æn.*

When light'ning shoots in glittering trails along: It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night; But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Concert.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. And round about her work the did empale With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs, Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser's Muirpoets.*

A sudden star it shot through liquid air, And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*

TO TRAIN. *v. a.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. To draw along. In hollow cube lie train'd His devilish enginy. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite. If but twelve French Were there in arms, they would be as a call To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shakespeare.*

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2. To draw by artifice or stratagem. For that cause I train'd thee to my house. *Shakespeare.*

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note! To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears. Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat: Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*

3. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. We did train him on, And his corruption being ta'en from us, We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*

4. To educate; to bring up: commonly with up. I can speak English, For I was train'd up in the English court. *Shakespeare.*

A most rare speaker, To nature none more bound; his training such That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare.*

A place for exercise and training up of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Mac. iv. 9.*

Call some of young years to train them up in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Milton.*

Spirits train'd up in skill and song. The first Christians were by great hardships trained up for glory. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. To breed, or form to any thing. Abram armed his trained servants born in his house, and pursued. *Gen. xiv. 14.*

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train. *Dryden.*

The young soldier is to be trained on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*

TRAIN. *n. f.* [from *trahere*, Fr.] 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. He call by treaty and by trains Her to persuade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Their general did with due care provide, To save his men from ambush and from train. *Fairfax.*

This mov'd the king, To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride into the snare I fell Of fair fallacious looks, venerable trains, Soft'ned with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton's Agon.*

Now to my charms And to my wily trains! I shall ere long Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay trains and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird. Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the train, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the train to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her train, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakeswill.*

Th' other, whose gay train Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue Of rainbows and flarry eyes. *Milton.*

Rivers now stream and draw their humid train. *Milton.*

The train steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his train, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect! That promises more thousands: honour's train Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his train longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*

4. A series; a consecution. Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly train. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in train, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the train of what he said. *Locke.*

Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a train of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'st thou have me do? consider well The train of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure. If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue;